

and the amendments of the House Committee on Credit.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blackburn in the chair) on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriations bill.

Mr. Ellsworth submitted an amendment referring some remarks made by Mr. Finley yesterday in favor of the reduction of his own salary, and granting the gentleman leave to receive as little of it as he saw fit, the whole of his salary to go to the ten most deserving families in the district.

Mr. Finley suggested that the surplus should go to the gentlemen who had been instrumental in getting the bill voted out of order.

The item in regard to public printing gave rise to a discussion of the management of the Government Printing Office. Messrs. Calhoun and Hart, of the Senate, Laurent, of the House, and Mr. D. C. Connelly, of the Senate, were present.

Mr. Van Zandt, of the Senate, and Mr. Vassal, of the House, were present.

Mr. C. C. Collier, of the Senate, was present.

Mr. C. C. Collier moved to reduce the appropriation for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the Internal Revenue law from \$300,000 to \$75,000.

Mr. Durbin said it was due to honest distillers that a sufficient sum should be appropriated to abolish the moonshiners.

Mr. Elwood reported to the committee that there was a large letter in Chicago and St. Louis.

A large whisky corporation owned the Internal Revenue Collectors, and corruption existed as much in the distillery as in the detective.

Mr. Baker called attention to the fact that 2,700 violators of the law in the Southern States, who had pleaded guilty, had never suffered imprisonment for their offense.

After some further discussion, Mr. Collier's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hewitt (Ala.) submitted an amendment requiring that no person should be liable for the arrest of any person charged with violation of the Revenue law to carry his prisoners before the nearest official who is authorized to do so.

Mr. Marshall had brought in a prior 155 miles, although there was a Commissioner near where he made the arrest, and Mr. Herbert stated that the Commissioner was at the time in the State.

Mr. C. C. Collier moved to report to the committee that there was a large letter in the State, who were carried hundreds of miles to Montgomery at great expense to the Government, and to their great inconvenience.

Finally the amendment was adopted—yeas, 61; nays, 54.

On motion of Mr. Conger, assented to by the Chair, the Committee on Appropriations, the salaries of the General Superintendent and Assistant General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service were increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000, and \$2,000 was added to the bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. Harrison and advocated by Messrs. Aldrich and Burchard of Illinois, to increase the salary of the Assistant Treasurer of Chicago from \$4,000 to \$4,500 was rejected.

After progressing as far as the 55th page of the bill, the Committee rose and a simultaneous struggle took place between the two houses to get to the right section for business.

Adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

DOVER KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 12.—Ed Mantell, a draver of East Liberty, Ia., was on his way to Chicago with two car-loads of cattle by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. While the train was halting at the station in this city at about 2 o'clock this morning, he got upon the engine, and the train started, with a sudden jerk he slipped and fell upon the track. Several cars passed over him, mutilating him horribly, and killing him instantly. He was a widower, about 40 years of age.

DISABLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—Locomotive No. 26, attached to the passenger-train over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway which left Chicago at 5 o'clock last evening, became disabled at Montrose. A connecting-rod broke, knocking off a brace, which caused the escape from the boiler. The engineer, William Morris, was slightly scalded. Another locomotive was dispatched from Chicago to pull the train through to Milwaukee. The accident caused a delay of two and a quarter hours in the arrival of the train here.

EASTERN FLOODS.

MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—Floods caused by the heavy rains have compelled several factories to stop work.

NORWICH, Feb. 12.—The ice in the Shetucket and Yantic Rivers is now at low-tide, and both streams are covered by their banks throughout the country. The tracks of the New London & New Haven Railroad were buried for a time under huge cakes of ice. The wharves and cellars of the city are flooded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Salmon River rose rapidly last night, and to-day's water was suspended in the mills at Manayunk. Interior reports speak of freshets, and some alarm.

SWEEP AWAY.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 12.—A gale to-day swept away about 400 feet of the breakwater, which cost a few years ago \$250,000. Damage, \$40,000.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13—Indications—for Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, colder northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lake Region, light snow, followed by cooler party cloudy weather, southward to northeast winds, and slowly rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake Region, decidedly cold and clear or fair weather, except light snow in Michigan, rising barometer in the southern and eastern portions, and northward to southwest winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys partly cloudy weather, with possibly areas of light snow in Missouri and Iowa, north to west winds slight changes in temperature, and rising followed by falling barometer.

The Upper Ohio will be cold, the Tennessee and Cumberland will fall slowly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—*General Observations.* Chicago, Feb. 12—10:18 p.m.

Time. Bar. Th. Hu. Wind. Vel. Rain. Weather

12:00 a.m. 29.00 22 N. W. fresh .01 Light rain.

1:00 a.m. 29.05 22 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

2:00 a.m. 29.02 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

3:00 a.m. 29.00 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

4:00 a.m. 28.98 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

5:00 a.m. 28.95 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

6:00 a.m. 28.92 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

7:00 a.m. 28.89 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

8:00 a.m. 28.86 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

9:00 a.m. 28.83 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

10:00 a.m. 28.80 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

11:00 a.m. 28.77 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

12:00 p.m. 28.74 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

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4:00 a.m. 28.26 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

5:00 a.m. 28.23 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

6:00 a.m. 28.20 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

7:00 a.m. 28.17 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

8:00 a.m. 28.14 23 N. W. fresh .01 Cloudy.

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BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association.

The Urgent Importance of Frequent Dairy Product Exhibitions.

Dairy versus Factory in the Production of Cheese and Butter.

The Manufacture of Dairy Products and Present Condition of the Market.

MORNING SESSION.**DAIRY PRODUCT EXHIBITIONS.**

The second day's session of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association opened yesterday morning in the Appellate Court rooms in the Grand Pacific Hotel, with an increased attendance largely made up of delegates who had not arrived Monday.

President Smith, on calling the meeting to order, asked if there was any miscellaneous business to be taken up before attending to the programme.

Mr. George E. Morrow, of the Illinois Industrial University, Champaign, Ill., arose to speak of the importance of exhibitions of dairy products. He stated in this connection that there would be a dairy department in the coming Fair Stock Show, and there was also to be a very important international agricultural exhibition this summer in London, at which he hoped that Western dairy products would be represented. He therefore moved the appointment of a committee to confer with those having these two exhibitions in charge, to the end that this Association might heartily co-operate with them in the exhibition.

Col. Little seconded the motion, a glowing speech, which set forth the merits of Iowa as one of the great dairy States of the Union, and assured the Association of its sympathy with any and all movements like the one proposed.

The Chairman remarked that it was a most important subject, and hoped there would be a free exchange of opinion.

Mr. C. C. Buell suggested that it was a question as to whether the action contemplated would embrace the cause of the Northwestern dairy. There were several questions connected with this matter, and, if the Committee to be appointed was to consider them, he was in favor of it at once.

Other gentlemen expressed the opinion that the International Exhibition was a little too far ahead to make special provision for it.

Mr. H. F. Dousman, President of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, agreed with Mr. Buell in hoping that all these questions might be considered by the Committee. If the London fair was too far ahead, let the Committee consider the question generally of assisting in other countries.

Mr. Morrow moved that the resolution be carried with a view to meeting all the suggestions made. As he now presented it, it was as follows:

"**THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FACTORY OR CREAMERY SYSTEM.**
Over the dairy system of manufacture as now carried on, he proposed to say something with regard to the interests of the dairy system, and with regard to the wants of the dairymen. He said that there was no question about the dairymen suffering. The dairy trade was limited to a select few,—mostly private customers,—and the dairy products produced in any amount were not wanted. It was the desire of the market to have butter, cheese, and cream, and the price of butter and cheese must be raised to meet the demand.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee: W. W. Dexter, Chicago; H. F. Dousman, Wisconsin; C. C. Buell, Illinois; John Stewart, Iowa; J. M. Myers, Minnesota.

In the absence of Dr. R. E. Stone, of New York, and Mr. J. A. Smith, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Mr. W. W. Dexter was prevailed upon to give his views on the first topic of discussion, viz.:

"**THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FACTORY OR CREAMERY SYSTEM.**

He said that the committee of five appointed by the City to confer with a Committee of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture in regard to the proposal to hold a dairy fair in connection with the State Fair in the fall of 1879, had voted to do so.

Resolved, That this Committee be authorized to take such steps as seem best to it in establishing a Western dairy products at any other fairs or exhibitions.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee: W. W. Dexter, Chicago; H. F. Dousman, Wisconsin; C. C. Buell, Illinois; John Stewart, Iowa; J. M. Myers, Minnesota.

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Over the dairy system of manufacture as now carried on, he proposed to say something with regard to the interests of the dairy system, and with regard to the wants of the dairymen. He said that there was no question about the dairymen suffering. The dairy trade was limited to a select few,—mostly private customers,—and the dairy products produced in any amount were not wanted. It was the desire of the market to have butter, cheese, and cream, and the price of butter and cheese must be raised to meet the demand.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee: W. W. Dexter, Chicago; H. F. Dousman, Wisconsin; C. C. Buell, Illinois; John Stewart, Iowa; J. M. Myers, Minnesota.

In the absence of Dr. R. E. Stone, of New York,

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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COST, PER MONTH.....	20.00

Bill for the repeal of the jurors' test-oath requirement, but are determined to resist the pressure brought against them in the proposed abolition of all Federal supervision of Congressional elections. It would be much more comfortable for the Democrats if both these measures were stubbornly contested, and a double excuse for an extra session furnished. It is not clear to the BAYARD element that the country will approve of an extra session forced in order to repeal the Supervision law and promote Mr. TRUHMAN's Presidential prospects; while the Republicans have every reason to enjoy the situation as it has been created by their antagonists, and can afford to stand firm in the position they have taken in opposition to the bulldozing tactics selected upon by the caucus.

The letter of Mr. A. J. GALLAWAY, an old citizen of Chicago and an eminently sound, practical man, printed in another column this morning, might well serve as a reminder to the Illinois delegation in Congress of the opportunity that still remains to labor for an adequate recognition of the claims of the Illinois River improvement and the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is not yet too late for the Senators and Representatives from this State to unite in a strenuous effort which shall secure a suitable appropriation in the River and Harbor bill. The showing made by Mr. GALLAWAY of the vast importance and national character of the work is based on a thorough knowledge of the subject, and his estimates of the cost of securing steamboat navigation from the Mississippi River to Chicago are those of a civil engineer well qualified to form an accurate judgment.

AMUSEMENTS.
McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Ada Cavendish. "The New Magdalene." Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Oscar's Comic Opera Company. "La Perichole."

Hannigan's Theatre.
Franklin street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Miss Janacek. "Chevy Wold."

Academy of Music.
Madison street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

Hannigan's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. "Nip and Tuck." Variety entertainment.

Metropolitan Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. "The Boy Detective."

SOCETY MEETINGS.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PROSPERITY.
Will the revival of prosperity in this country, which has unquestionably set in, be followed by a similar revival in England? This is a question which is just now eliciting serious attention in Great Britain where the signs of American recovery have been eagerly noticed, and where the statesmen, the press, the manufacturers, the business men, and the laboring classes are anxiously awaiting similar signs at home.

Judging from the experience of the past, many of the leading public men of England, including the Premier, are of the opinion that American recovery is a forerunner of English recovery from industrial depression, and that the people of Great Britain will share with the American people the improvement of business, the renewal of confidence, and the release from the long period of hard times from which both nations have been suffering. But the London *Times* is not able to take this hopeful view of the matter. In a recent article (which was reprinted in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday) there was an admission that the business of America has entered upon a course of rapid improvement, and a reflection that British depression was a result of American depression, but there was a serious apprehension that recovery will not go hand in hand in the two nations. "A recovery of industry in the States," says the *Times*, "may begin and end there, if, indeed, it does not aggravate our position by developing the manufactures of America in a more formidable rivalry with our own." The picture is admitted to be a "forbidding one," but it is held up to view as a necessary warning to be prepared for the worst.

This apprehension that new American prosperity will not be followed by a revival of English prosperity is undoubtedly well-founded. The time was when the relations between the two countries were of such a character as to communicate promptly to England the benefits of good times in the United States, but there is reason to believe that these relations have been radically changed.

To go back to the beginning, we were a pioneer people during the first half of this century. We were clearing the Eastern forests to get at the vast and fertile plains of the Northwest; we were building canals and steamboats, and thus constructing railroads to bring the producing area of the country within the radius of transportation to market; we were devoting our time and energies to the development of the country and the wealth of production which it promised. During this period, the attention of the American people was directed to manufacture only to those things which could not be imported to advantage; we were always willing and eager to swap our agricultural produce for foreign manufactures. It was not till shortly before the outbreak of the War that Americans were seriously engaged in the effort to improve and enlarge the manufacturing interests, and then this ambition manifested itself in particular lines, such as ship-building. During all this time, for the greater part of which there was a moderate tariff for revenue or import articles, Americans in a prosperous condition were contributing freely to the prosperity of England by liberal purchases of all kinds of manufactured articles, and good times here found a reflux in Great Britain.

The Northwestern Dairymen's Association yesterday appointed a committee to confer with the State Board of Agriculture with a view to holding a dairy fair in connection with the Fat-Stock Show to be held in this city on the 16th of next November. The combination of the two interests in a national exhibition would make up a powerful attraction.

The gas war, which has so long busied the Chicago Common Council, is to be carried into the Legislature. Senator WHITREY, of Chicago, yesterday introduced a bill to restrict the prices that may be charged for gas in cities of various sizes in Illinois—just the sort of bill to bring a big gas lobby down to Springfield and make things pleasant in a general way.

The Cincinnati papers are regaling their readers with a list of the depositors and the amount due each in the exploded "German Savings Institution." The grand total as far as heard from is \$675,267 and some cents. The swindled creditors number a couple of thousand industrious, saving Germans, the whole loss appearing to fall on that nationality. It is another "Meyer's Beware" bank, with the honey all sucked out by the confidence robbers.

A complete dead-lock still exists between the striking workmen in Liverpool, England, and their employers. The shipping interest is the one most affected by the lockout, and business at the docks is almost entirely suspended. Many ships with cargoes are waiting to load, but the merchants are unable to secure men for this purpose without complying with the demands of the strikers. As a consequence of this state of things, the fifteen steamers chartered by the British Government to carry reinforcements to the troops now operating in South Africa will have to be fitted out at some other port.

The visit of the Legislative free-lunchers at the Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin yesterday was a fair sample of the service being done to the State by these official deadheads. They took two hours out of the time allotted for their social and gastronomic jamboree in which to "inspect" the buildings and the workings of the institution, a work which could not be thoroughly accomplished in less than a month. There ought to be an end of this biennial farce of free rides and unlimited gourmandizing under cover of "inspecting" State institutions; the thing is getting too transparent to deserve anybody.

There are hopeful signs of statesmanship and good sense among a few of the Senate Democrats on the subject of the recent caucus action, and it is not unlikely that Mr. TRUHMAN may find his latest flop, which landed him plump into the lap of the solid South as a Presidential candidate, has set the more conservative men of his party to thinking whether the solid North isn't also of some consequence. Mr. BAYARD's strong opposition of the caucus measures has drawn attention to him as a man of prudence and wisdom, and a disposition is shown among certain Senators to quietly ignore the caucus action when it comes to a test vote, and unite with the Republicans in defeating Mr. TRUHMAN's little scheme. The Republicans are perfectly willing to pass the

bill for the repeal of the jurors' test-oath requirement, but are determined to resist the pressure brought against them in the proposed abolition of all Federal supervision of Congressional elections. It would be much more comfortable for the Democrats if both these measures were stubbornly contested, and a double excuse for an extra session furnished. It is not clear to the BAYARD element that the country will approve of an extra session forced in order to repeal the Supervision law and promote Mr. TRUHMAN's Presidential prospects; while the Republicans have every reason to enjoy the situation as it has been created by their antagonists, and can afford to stand firm in the position they have taken in opposition to the bulldozing tactics selected upon by the caucus.

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For it appeared afterward that, though England had "the ships, the men, the money, too," she

gained her point by simple bluster and brag,

just as the Jingo song was founded on the same

quality of English nature.

The Indianapolis Journal is a little "off" in

answering a correspondent as to the origin of the word "Jingo," applied to the war party in England. It comes from the chorus of a rude

street ballad running as follows:

"We don't want to fight,

But, by Jingo, if we do,

We've got the ships,

The force which lies in the application on't.

For it appeared afterward that, though England had "the ships, the men, the money, too," she

gained her point by simple bluster and brag,

just as the Jingo song was founded on the same

quality of English nature.

Secretary SHERMAN's "enormous wealth"

has been discovered by a correspondent of the

Leader, of Cleveland, to be merely the thin and

unsubstantial fabric of a Democratic report.

This correspondent has been visiting Mansfield, where the Secretary is now, which probably is asserted by independent judges to be

to be worth more than \$35,000. He owns

more than a dollar's worth of stock in the

banks of Richland County, and friends declare

that he owns no property in Ohio outside

Mansfield. He is said to have acquired only

\$22,000 since entering upon his political career, the rest he owned before he had anything to do with

with it.

A biographer of Daniel Webster says that

Webster never paid his debts.

Webster was one of the most influential men of his time, and we still see

the traces of his influence.

Gov. ROBINSON's quick adoption of Lord

DUFFERIN's suggestion with reference to the

purchase of the surroundings of Niagara Falls

by the Government, most evidently con-

cerns us, we are glad to see, with the ap-

proval of many persons who opine on such a

subject as this.

and the fact that

I think it has been very

good for me to go to

the Palmer

House a month.

The men lost their lives in the at-

tempt to rescue the crew of the Cheyenne during the

the night of October 18, 1877,

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STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the General Assembly at Springfield.

Our Legislatures Getting Worse and Worse Every Biennium.

The Senate Recommends the Appointment of a Revenue Commission.

Bills Introduced Inimical to Oleomargarine, Gas, and the Board of Health.

A Measure to Discourage the "Business" of Pool-Selling.

Glyptics of a Bill for the Relief of Disabled Firemen and Policemen.

The Tramp Bill Creates a Discussion as to the Rights of Poverty.

Six Legislators Start Off in a Free Sleeper to Pare Pullman's Claws.

The Question of Abolishing the Board of Health Discussed at Length.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

REFLECTIONS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—The resolution adjourning both branches of the General Assembly from to-morrow until next Tuesday passed the House yesterday, but the Senate refused to consider it this morning. By to-morrow night, however, a majority of the representatives in the people will be in session, and the Clerk will adjourn on Friday the absence of a quorum.

To-morrow evening a Committee will visit the Penitentiary at Chester for the purpose of looking over the ground preparatory to voting for an appropriation of half a million to insure the completion of the building. The members of the Committee, as well as their friends and the "Chaplain," will be dined and wined into an appreciation of the situation, and return home charged with convictions which will be elaborated as the session proceeds. As one of the workers observed yesterday, this is the slowest session one finds of in the books. "Why not?" he asked. "It is because it knocks out one of all precedent. Of late we are ears of the Legislature, a pair of being beneficial to the State, a few unimportant bills, argue the constitutionality of "special legislation," appropriate money, propose revenue reforms, and "junkets." This is so far a fact. Last session covered five months, and it is believed that the present one will not only be continued.

BETWEEN THAT LIMIT,

but that a special session for the consideration of a Revenue bill will be necessary. There will be no business done here in all probability for a month at least. That is, unless the Committees on Penitentiary, charitable, educational, and other important bills shall have finished their "trials of observation" at an earlier day. This, at all events, seems to be the conclusion of those who should know, and who "can't see" what profit will accrue to these various eleemosynary corporations after visitation and inspection. What the officials of these State homes want is said to be always measured by a palatable meal, with the accessories of liquors and cigars, which do more than apparent necessities.

Whilst being the case, as long as they remain unvisited, no business of a character calculated to paralyze the State with its importance will be conceded.

THE SENATE

concerned pursuant to adjournment, and listed to prayer by the Rev. Mr. Waldo, of the Episcopal denomination. A petition from the Jo Daviess Medical Society was presented, praying for a change in the law so as to require the registration of births, some to be made by the parents instead of the attending physician. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous.

Petitions were also presented from the voters of the Thirty-first District for the fixing of the rate of taxation; from the Board of Supervisors of Livingston County; and the COMMITTEE ON REVENUE

submitted a report recommending the appointment of a Joint Committee of four Senators and five Representatives, as telegraphed The Tribune last night, to revise, amend, and, as far as practicable, perfect a revenue code for the State.

The motion to concur was followed by a some what lengthy and uninteresting debate, except for some personalities indulged in by Senator Hamilton, who charged that the appointment of this Committee and the specific expression of the Auditor's office was for a certain purpose. That was to provide a bill which had been drawn up in the Auditor's office, and for the purpose of defeating the legislation. Debate was finally concluded. Some informal amendments were adopted, but upon a recurrence of the question of concurring in the report of the Committee debate was resumed.

Senator Whiting was opposed to the schemes which were apparent to all in the Senate. The Revenue law needed no special committee to consider the

MEASURES DEVISED BY CLOSE CORPORATIONS, who had representatives on the floor of the Senate with money in their pockets to pay for votes. He knew this was the case, had session, and, for this and other reasons, he should oppose the bill.

Senator Hardman offered an amendment providing that when the Sub-Committee needed a clerk it should call upon the Committee on Revenue in either House for the same.

Senator Hamilton offered an amendment that the Sub-Committee dispense with a clerk entirely.

The amendment of Senator Hardman was adopted, and the report of the Committee con-

curred in.

REPORTS AND BILLS.

A number of committee reports were submitted and appropriately disposed of, likewise a series of resolutions.

The following bills were read for the first time:

Senator White introduced bills providing for the purchase of dead, undressed animals and their removal from the stock-yards at any time, and to compel gas companies to pay interest on monies deposited for metres.

By Senator McLean, a bill intended to kill the junketing business. It provides for three sets of Committees visiting and inspecting State institutions, which shall consist of not more than three members each, who shall be paid actual expenses.

Senator Hamilton, in sympathy with the temperance movement, offered a bill for the purpose of regulating the sale of liquors in cities and towns; also appropriating \$45,000 for the

contingent expenses of the Illinois Soldiers' Home and \$3,000 for repairs.

Senator Mum introduced a bill to amend Sec. 14 of the act regulating public warehouses, etc. The object of the bill is simply to secure the appointment of a Grain Inspector for warehouses of grades "A" and "B" upon the petition of two or more warehousemen.

Senator Whiting introduced a bill to fix the compensation of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at \$5,000 per annum.

SENATOR FULLER.

The manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is sought to be regulated by a bill for that purpose, introduced by Senator Fuller. The bill provides that any substance purporting to be, or having the semblance of butter, oil, or fat, offered for sale, shall be appropriately stamped in its true and substantial name in bold-faced capital letters, etc., and that failure to do this shall entail a penalty of fine and imprisonment.

SENATOR SCOTT.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois.

SENATOR FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler introduced a bill to exempt certain personal property from execution.

COOK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A bill to amend Secs. 59 and 60 of an act to revise the law in relation to counties was introduced by Senator Wilson, and will doubtless cause the Board of Commissioners of Cook County to become excited. After an apportionment of districts, the bill provides for the election of Commissioners yearly, whose compensation shall be \$5 per day for each day actually employed, and shall not exceed a total of \$1,000 per annum.

SENATOR SOUTHWORTH.

A bill fixing the liability of towns and counties for damage to property constructed, kept, and maintained roads and bridges.

SENATOR TALLAFERRO.

A bill to amend the law in regard to descent was introduced by Senator Tallaferrro. The amendment is intended to make the surviving widow or husband sole heir to the property of descent, including the real estate and one-third of the personalty.

SENATOR CAMPBELL.

Introduced a bill to enable cities, towns, and villages to contract with each other for water supply and sewerage.

SENATOR WENTWORTH.

Introduced a bill to protect the flocks of interests in exposed places similar to the stock-yards.

BILL ON SECONDS READING.

Came up in the regular order. Under this head Bill 100, amending Sec. 7 of Art. 7 of the law relating to the election of members of the legislature, was read the second time, and carried by a vote of 70 to 69.

SENATOR WENTWORTH.

Introduced a bill to appropriate \$25,000 to reimburse Wahab Hoskins for losses sustained by the tornado which passed over Mt. Carmel June 4, 1877.

GAS.

By unanimous consent, White of Cook, obtained a bill to increase the mill rate, which will bear heavily upon the gas companies in Chicago. It provides for the classification of gas corporations, to be designated as classes A, B, C, D, & E, according to the amount of gas produced in the manufacture of gas in cities containing a population of 100,000 and upwards, and limits their charges to \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet. Class A will be liable for a fine of \$500 if it is found to have exceeded its franchise by one-half, and Class B by one-third.

SENATOR CROOKER.

Mr. Crooker of LaSalle, made a speech, in which he declared that, in his opinion, it was necessary to take some law on this subject, and the country had been overrun by an irresponsible class, dangerous class of people, who had filled the cities with men of apprehension. He did not believe there was any such class, and was of the opinion that the abuse of the law as it now stands. He society ought to have some protection from the vagrants and tramps who infest the cities.

SENATOR TOWNSEND.

Mr. Townsend spoke briefly in favor of this law. He believed no Legislature had the right to make a poor man subject to arrest.

FOR THE REASON THAT HE WAS POOR.

He believed that, when a man was so poor that he could not afford to bed, he should be allowed to sleep on the ground with the sky over him, without being thereby made a criminal.

SENATOR ERHARD.

Mr. Erhardt of Cook, thought the law an infamous one as it stood.

SENATOR MASON.

Mr. Mason, of Cook, thought it an absolute shame and disgrace that a man should be arrested away from his home without friends and kindred.

SENATOR RANNEY.

Mr. Ranney thought that this proposed repeal of the law left the whole subject open. He was in favor of repealing it.

THE RESOLUTION.

The following is the series of resolutions referred to which the Senate resolved to consider this morning:

WHEREAS, Three standing committees of the Senate, consisting of over fifty members, and two standing committees of the Senate, having a membership of twenty-five members, are to be appointed to meet on Tuesday, and will be in session from the House from and after Tuesday, 18th inst.; and,

WHEREAS, The Committee on Penitentiary of the Senate, consisting of over fifty members, will be absent from the House from and after Tuesday, 18th inst.; therefore, it is

Resolved, That when the two Houses adjourn on Tuesday, 18th inst., they shall stand adjourned until Tuesday, 18th instant.

HOUSE.

The House found itself with a quorum this morning, contrary to its expectation, and went to work with a will, in anticipation of the expected adjournment to-morrow, caused by the absence of Senator Mayborn and his crowd of junkets.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the State Auditor, in accordance with a request of the House, in reference to the financial condition of the Normal Schools.

SENATOR WHITING.

Mr. Whiting presented a resolution to prevent the absence of any more junketing committees of four members, which was, after a brief debate, carried.

SENATOR MAYBORN.

Mr. Mayborn moved to adjourn sine die.

SENATOR WHITING.

Mr. Whiting moved to adjourn sine die.

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THE MILITIA.

Shall It Be Organized on the Division or Brigade Plan?

A Great Deal of Dissatisfaction with the Hilliard Bill,

Which, It Is Stated, Makes the Military a Political Organization.

of the conference of the City Council Committee of the Citizens' Association proposed consolidation of Chicago was held yesterday at the office of the Citizens' Association. Attorneys were present by appointment, and with view, were County-Counsel Attorney Willard, Ald. Gandy, F. H. Winston, Ald. Anthony, Thaddeus Commissioner Morgan, who was chosen to preside, and a number of others interested in the measure as a citizen of Chicago in the master as he would like to bear from Boston in regard to the Board on this matter of

There were two questions to him, viz.: How was it to keep up the park; and how to tax the North Town of North Chicago, so as to have no particular interest in the park. He did not like the parks, which, I think, ought not to be allowed, but it was for those who were to provide a means of taxation for the new city of Chicago had a debt and had been paying off for education was it proposed to tax? It is in the plan shown a possible scheme could provide for a fair and equal contribution, though it would amount to something on some account for his views, and probably the one and a half million dollars explained all in hand, and stated occurred to his mind and took to the point, the possibility of the tax all the new North Chicago with the creation of a taxing-unit Chicago and Lake

brought the authority for a county tax rather than casting the same on the new town, the debt must be paid, and the new town, on its idea of taxation, districts were hostile to

taxing-districts, and Court might do it the new Constitution and with respect to the legal tax which, to him, appeared

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick is a guest of the Pa-

cific.

Prof. P. J. Torney, Boston, is a guest of the

Sherman.

The Hon. F. M. Vanicklen, Burlington, Vt.,

is at the Pacific.

The Hon. S. S. Munn, Elgin, Ill., is registered

at the Tremont.

Gen. George B. Wright, of Indianapolis, is so-

journing at the Pacific.

Attorney-General James K. Edsall, of Spring-

field, is staying at the Pacific.

Gen. J. M. Rusk, U. S. C. of. Wisconsin, is

among the arrivals at the Pacific.

Gen. George E. Griffin, Vice-President of the St. Louis,

Kankakee & Northern Railroad, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. James Harrington, member of the

Legislature from Geneva, Ill., is among the

guests of the Tremont.

S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Milwau-

kee & St. Paul Railroad, and John E. Simpson

General Manager of the Vandavia Line, are at

the Pacific.

John F. Powers, 35 years of age, living at No.

118 East Grand street, fell on his head and broke

his right arm above the wrist.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by

Manassas, opus 88 Madison street (TUESDAY)

Bureau, was 39° 10' 10" p.m.; 38° 10' 10" Barome-

ter at 8 a.m.; 29° 10' 10" 7 p.m.; 28° 10' 10" 18. Barome-

ter at 8 a.m.; 29° 10' 10" 7 p.m.; 29.44.

John Landstrand, 39 years of age, fell acci-

dently last evening on the sidewalk near the

corner of Thirty-first and Main streets, and

broke his left ankle. He lives at No.

150 West Twenty-first street.

The man Wilson still remains in a comatoso

condition at the County Hospital, but it was re-

ported to his wife, who visited him during the

day, that there were changes for his recovery.

The police have not made any

additions to particulars concerning the affair.

William Weindorfer, 16 years of age, em-

ployed in Tobey & Booth's packing-house,

corner of Archer Avenue and Grove street, while

playing with other boys had his left leg sev-

erely broken. He was taken to his home, No.

150 Bushnell street.

The members of THE TRIBUNE Home Club

held their regular meeting yesterday at the

Tremont House. G. H. Tamm, President, in

the absence of the members, presided.

The ladies were present, and the evening's

programme was a grand success.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Lee, of Lake City,

Col., who have been spending the winter in this

city at the Tremont House, gave a very pleasant

and ten-ous visit that hour last evening to honor

of G. H. Tamm, and Hon. John W. Morrison,

of Lake City, Col. About thirty

guests were present, and the evening's enjoyment

was still further increased by musical se-

lections.

The dinner now being held in the rooms of the

Union Catholic Library Association, southwest

corner Monroe and State streets, is attracting

considerable attention on the part of the

Catholics here.

An exhibition is being arranged of a collection

for a beautiful and expensive album to be

presented to the most popular clergymen.

The concert has centered upon the Rev. Fathers

James C. Cashman, Conroy, Burke, and Mc-

Mullen.

Louis Walter, 9 years of age, living with her

parents at No. 150 Canaport avenue, was chased

to death last evening by one of those noise-

toros termed a balloon whistle, which she

accidentally set off near her throat.

The toy is made up of a small elastic

rubber sack, which is attached to

a small tube of wood containing an air-whistle.

Walter was severely injured, and died imme-

diately after she was taken to the hospital.

It was a "balloon transportation" accident.

A reporter had a conversation with Judge

Wills yesterday in reference to his recent order

authorizing the allowance of one day's pay to every juror summoned in the Clark-St.

Peter case, whether they served or not.

He said that he had been doing him a favor

when he issued the order.

Justice Peter, in his opinion, is a good man

and a hard worker.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.
Business in Governments Hindered by the Scarcity of 4 Per Cents.

Chicago Discounts Less Active--The Stock Market Irregular.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular--Hogs Lower--Provisions Weak.

Grain Stronger, but Closed Tame--A Good Export Demand for Flour.

FINANCIAL.

Transactions in Governments are decreasing. They would be larger than they are but for the delay of the Treasury Department in making deliveries of 4 per cent. One dealer alone has a half a million 4 per cents subscribed for which are overdue. The changes in price are slight. The 6s of 1881 are unchanged at 105% and the 5-3/8s of 1867 at 101%. The 5-1/2s of 1868 advanced 4d. to 102%. The 10-40s remain at 104%. There was a gain of 1d. in the 5s of 1881, to 104%. Subscriptions to the 4 per cents were \$60,510,750, and another call for \$30,000,000 of 6 per cent was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Gold is dull and quoted at 100% for small and \$200 per oz. for large amounts.

Chicago dealers in foreign exchange report fair offerings of bills, most of them drawn against ships, and some time ago. Sterling grain and commercial bills, were 48¢. French bills were 48½¢ and 48¢. The posted rates for sterling were 48½¢ and 48¢. The posted rates were 48½¢ and 48¢. Banks' bills on Paris were 51½¢ and 51½¢; commercial, 52½¢; Antwerp, 51½¢ and 51½¢; commercial, 52½¢; Reichshart, 52½¢ and 52½¢; commercial, 52½¢; guilders on Holland, 40%; commercial, 39½¢.

Consols advanced from 96-1/2 to 96-3/16. The Bank of England gained \$40,000 in billion.

Chicago discount lines have a downward tendency, and calls have weakened in spots. Call loans on cash were 100% to 101%. The negotiable bills of the banks at 7 per cent. Last month the lowest bank rate was 8 per cent. On the street, there is money to be had still cheaper by the borrowers who can command it. There have been unusually heavy sales of New York exchange by the banks in the last two or three days. The movement of currency to the country is not large enough to account for these free sales, which are probably made to transact for New York balances for use here, or to strengthen reserves. Bank clearings were \$3,100,000.

We have received a bound volume of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* for the last half of 1878, from the publishers, W. D. Dana & Co., of New York. It contains a great deal of information from the financial news and stock reports of the *Chronicle*, showing its value to business men, bankers, and capitalists. The *Investors' Supplement*, which is furnished monthly to subscribers, is indispensable to buyers of securities.

Stocks were irregular. There was an advance after the opening, with a subsequent decline and a recovery, though only partial, at the close. The interesting announcement was made that the Erie had secured a perfect connection with Chicago by leasing the Atlantic & Great Western Road. The Erie guarantees only \$7,000,000 of the Atlantic & Great Western's bonded debt, which amounted in round numbers to \$70,000,000. One-half of the stock are held abroad entirely in London. They are not quoted in New York. The Erie leased the Atlantic & Great Western in 1874 for ninety-nine years, but the lease was contested.

There was a decline for the day in almost all the stocks. New York Central declined 5d. to 115%; Michigan Central, 3d. to 87%; Lake Shore, 3d. to 60%; Northwest, common, 1d. to 61%; the preferred, 3d. to 50%; St. Paul common, 3d. to 40%; the preferred, 3d. to 52%; and Rock Island, 3d. to 10. The sales of this stock at 131, the other day recall to the memory of the financial editor of the New York *Tribune* the gloomy fact that, when the stock previously reached that point, June 21, 1871, it declined some 30 per cent before night, causing many failures and embargoes, and that the majority of those who were engaged only in the capacity of brokers have not yet found relief." Alton, although it keeps on reporting increased earnings, declined 3d. to 125%; Erie, 3d. to 25%; Wash. & Lake, 3d. to 21%; Ohio & Mississippi, 1d. to 123%; Union, 1d. to 100%; Pittsburgh, 1d. to 96%; Kansas & Texas, 1d. to 100%; St. Joe, 1d. to 15%; the preferred, 1d. to 42%; Delaware & Hudson, 3d. to 42%; Lackawanna, 1d. to 52%; Jersey Central, 3d. to 44%; and Western Union, 3d. to 99%.

The opening and closing, and highest and lowest, prices of stocks are given in the table below.

Northwestern gold bonds were 107½; St. Paul sinking funds, 103; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 72½; and Alton 6 per cent, gold, 102%.

The transactions in railroad bonds, in New York on Monday, were on a large scale, and the market continued strong. The New Jersey Central issues advanced sharply, convertible rising 4% per cent, to 100%; do 2 to 8%; consolidated firsts 2%; to 101%; do 3 to 5%; to 85; and incomes 3d. to 56%; at the close there was a reaction of 3d. per cent from the highest point. Lake Shore consolidated coupon firsts advanced 3d. to 117; do 10 per cent, 3d. to 104%; Rock Island, 3d. to 104%; and Illinois Central, 3d. to 104%; Marquette, 3d. to 103%; St. Paul, 3d. to 82%; Marquette, 3d. to 103%; and Illinois Central, 3d. to 104%; C. & L. C., 3d. to 54%; St. Joe, 3d. to 54%; to 15%; the preferred, 1d. to 42%; Delaware & Hudson, 3d. to 42%; Lackawanna, 1d. to 52%; Jersey Central, 3d. to 44%; and Western Union, 3d. to 99%.

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